

EXHIBIT A

DECLARATION OF F. GERARD HEINAUER

F. GERARD HEINAUER, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declares the following:

1. I am employed by the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS"), Citizenship and Immigration Services Division ("USCIS"), as the Director of the Nebraska Service Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. It is in that capacity and based upon reasonable inquiry and my knowledge, information and belief that I provide this declaration.
2. I am a named defendant in the case Rodriguez-Torres v. Heinauer, 07-03345, presently pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. Plaintiff Joaquin Rodriguez-Torres seeks to have his pending Form I-485, Application for Adjustment of Status, adjudicated. Co-plaintiff Cornelia Steube is Mr. Rodriguez-Torres's derivative spouse. She also seeks to have her pending derivative Form I-485 adjudicated. However, Ms. Steube's case can't be completed until Mr. Rodriguez-Torres, as the principal worker, has his case completed.
3. Plaintiff is a citizen of Argentina who has been assigned alien registration number A97 865 459. He filed Form I-485, Application for Adjustment of Status, at the California Service Center on June 14, 2004. The

application was assigned receipt number WAC-04-183-50764. Ms. Steube is a citizen of Germany who has been assigned alien registration number A97 865 460. She filed her derivative application for adjustment of status as the spouse of Mr. Rodriguez-Torres on June 14, 2004. It was assigned receipt number WAC-04-183-51084. Plaintiff and Co-plaintiff are represented before USCIS by an attorney of record in Miami, Florida, who has not withdrawn from his representation of these aliens before USCIS. Due to a realignment of work, the cases were transferred to the Nebraska Service Center for completion of the adjudications on March 8, 2007, where the applications remain pending.

4. Plaintiff's adjustment of status application is based on a Form I-140 immigrant visa petition for alien worker filed by Plaintiff on his own behalf on June 14, 2004. The visa petition was approved September 8, 2005. The goal of the I-140 and I-485 filings are to obtain lawful permanent resident ("green card") status for Plaintiff and any qualified dependent spouse or child through Plaintiff's employment in the United States.
5. General requirements for employment-based adjustment of status applications are that the alien is the

beneficiary of an approved I-140 visa petition (or whose spouse has adjusted status such a beneficiary), is in lawful immigration status on the date the Form I-485 is filed, has a visa number immediately available under the annual per-country and preference category quota, and is not inadmissible to the United States under listed statutory grounds that include health-related, criminal, and national security provisions.

6. Plaintiff's application for adjustment of status was reviewed in August 2006 by an officer at the California Service Center. A request for missing evidence was issued March 18, 2005, for both cases, and a response was received April 12, 2005. An officer again reviewed or "pre-adjudicated" Plaintiff's file at the Nebraska Service Center on July 25, 2007, to ensure that the case would be adjudication-ready once the background and security checks are completed.
7. Plaintiff's application for adjustment of status is ready to be adjudicated except for his pending background and security check.
8. The attached Fact Sheet explains the different types of background and security checks relevant to the statutory requirement that the alien be admissible to

the United States that must be completed prior to adjudication of Form I-485.

9. When an alien applies for adjustment of status, USCIS conducts several forms of security and background checks to ensure that the alien is eligible for the immigration benefit and that he or she is not a risk to national security or public safety. In addition to records checks against DHS's own immigration systems, these background checks currently include (a) a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fingerprint check for relevant criminal history records on the alien (e.g., arrests and convictions); (b) a check against the DHS-managed Interagency Border Inspection System (IBIS) that contains records and "watch list" information from more than twenty federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies, such as the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), FBI, other divisions of the United States Department of Justice, Department of State, DHS/U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and other DHS agencies (IBIS includes, but is not limited to, information related to persons who are wanted or under investigation for serious crimes or suspected of terrorism-related activity); and (c) an FBI name check, which is run against FBI investigative databases

containing information that is not necessarily revealed by the FBI's fingerprint check or IBIS.

10. These law enforcement checks have revealed significant derogatory information on various alien applicants for immigration benefits, including applicants seeking permanent residency, which has resulted in the alien being found ineligible for the benefit and USCIS's denial of the application. Where applicable, the information has also resulted in aliens being arrested by law enforcement agencies or charged under removal grounds and deported from the United States following a final order of removal. In many instances, the disqualifying information on the alien has been discovered as a result of the IBIS or FBI name checks, but it has not been revealed by a fingerprint check alone.
11. Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the need to conduct more rigorous and thorough background checks on aliens who are seeking immigration status in the United States has required procedures that sometimes result in individuals not receiving their documents and benefits as quickly as in the past. In order to ensure national security and public safety, as well as to reduce the waiting time for adjudication and

documentation of lawful status, USCIS is currently working with DOJ, DHS, and ICE to develop and implement improved procedures that will ensure that all of the background checks are completed and the results considered as quickly as possible. However, the public safety requires USCIS to make certain that the checks have been done before it adjudicates any application or petition and before it issues any immigration status documents to such persons.

12. USCIS will continue to perform any outstanding background and security checks as expeditiously as possible to help ensure that no eligible alien must wait longer than is reasonably necessary to receive a decision on his or his application or petition and to receive evidence of his or his immigration status.
13. The fingerprint check must be less than fifteen months old at the time any application or petition is adjudicated. Plaintiff and Co-plaintiff were fingerprinted on August 4, 2004; October 5, 2005; and March 7, 2007. The rescheduling of fingerprints is done to ensure that the case is ready to be adjudicated once Plaintiff's name check clears.

14. The preliminary IBIS checks have been completed.

Remaining IBIS checks are performed by the officer at the time of final adjudication if deemed necessary.

15. Since 9/11, USCIS has submitted millions of name check requests to the FBI, thus taxing that agency's resources and creating a backlog in FBI's performance of complete security checks. During the initial submission period of December 2002 and January 2003, USCIS submitted almost 3 million names to the FBI. USCIS reports that there were 329,160 applications, nationwide, awaiting responses on FBI name checks as of May 2007. Of this number, 31,144 cases have been pending name check results for more than 33 months. Published processing times for applications at the USCIS website are for routine cases only and do not include cases for which the background checks are still pending.

16. Plaintiff's name check request was electronically submitted to the FBI on June 25, 2004, about two weeks after the Form I-485 was filed. FBI acknowledged receipt of the name check on June 29, 2004. The name check remains pending. Co-plaintiff's name check request was also submitted June 24, 2004, and it was completed November 17, 2004. Co-plaintiff's case can't

be adjudicated, however, until Plaintiff's case, as the principal worker, is completed.

17. There are five USCIS regional Service or Benefit Centers throughout the United States, each of which has jurisdiction over certain applications and petitions filed by persons or companies within its respective geographic jurisdiction, and/or exclusive nationwide jurisdiction over other types of applications. These Centers adjudicate cases on a mail-in basis only; they do not conduct in-person interviews. Employment-based adjustment of status cases like Plaintiff's are handled at the Nebraska and Texas Service Centers.
18. The Nebraska Service Center currently has approximately 73,135 employment-based Form I-485 adjustment of status cases pending, about 17,741 of which are still awaiting completion of FBI name checks before they can be adjudicated. Of an additional 81,970 (estimated) pending asylum/refugee-based Form I-485 adjustment of status cases, there are approximately 10,340 awaiting responses on FBI name checks. Of a total figure of approximately 85,844 naturalization applications filed and pending at NSC, 15,610 are awaiting responses on FBI name checks. During fiscal year 2007, the Nebraska

Service Center completed adjudications on 919,966 applications and petitions of various types.

19. Cases at the Nebraska Service Center in which the pending FBI name check is the only impediment to final adjudication are audited on a weekly basis in order to identify those in which a response from the FBI has been received. Plaintiff's FBI name check is pending. A response is required from the FBI before the case can be adjudicated.
20. Service Centers have a process for expediting processing of certain applications and petitions. However, it is important to note that whenever a particular application or petition receives expedited processing and is moved up in the adjudications queue, it is at the expense of those still unadjudicated petitions or applications that bear an earlier filing date. If, for example, USCIS asks the FBI to expedite a case, this action comes at the expense of other name check cases, many of which have been pending since December 2002, because FBI would have fewer resources with which to work the other pending cases. USCIS is currently limited in the number of expedite requests that can be made to the FBI each week, and there is a

- backlog even in submitting the expedite requests for cases that have been deemed to meet expedite criteria.
21. In order to address in a consistent and fair manner the increasing number of mandamus actions filed nationwide by aliens awaiting decisions on their petitions and applications, USCIS issued specific guidelines for requesting an expedited name check from the FBI. Expedited processing may be pursued in cases at USCIS's discretion for military deployment, age-out cases and applications affected by sunset provisions, significant and compelling reasons such as critical medical conditions, loss of social security benefits or other subsistence, severe financial loss, extreme emergent situation, humanitarian situation, nonprofit status of requesting organization in furtherance of the cultural and social interest of the United States, Department of Defense/National Interest requests from official U.S. government entity, USCIS error, or compelling interest of USCIS.
22. To my knowledge, Plaintiff has not made a formal request for expedited processing. Expedite requests are determined on a case-by-case basis. Plaintiff, in his complaint, does not give a specific reason for wanting to have his name check expedited other than the

fact that he does not like having to obtain work permits and travel documents as an alien, and he would like to accrue time as a lawful permanent resident so he can someday apply for naturalization. This does not constitute a special circumstance that would justify emergency or expedited processing. Other common reasons given in requests for expedited processing that do not generally constitute special circumstances include a desire for "peace of mind" and the inability of non-lawful permanent residents or non-U.S. citizens to: petition for alien relatives, acquire residence time toward naturalization, work and travel without special permission, get grant funds for research, apply for desirable jobs, qualify for scholarships or fellowships, or get in-state tuition for self, spouse or dependents.

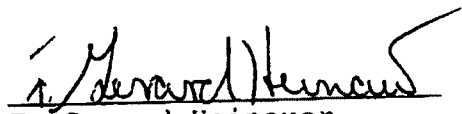
23. Most applicants for adjustment of status may apply for and be granted (usually in one-year increments) work authorization documents and advance parole documents to enable them to travel abroad while their application is pending. Plaintiff and Co-plaintiff each currently holds a work permit valid through July 11, 2008, that permits him or her to work for any U.S. employer the alien wishes. Plaintiff and Co-plaintiff each

currently holds an advance parole travel document valid through July 15, 2008.

24. The Nebraska Service Center is processing Mr. Rodriguez-Torres's and Ms. Steube's adjustment of status applications in accordance with standard procedures.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Lincoln, Nebraska
on this 24th day of October, 2007.


F. Gerard Heinauer
Service Center Director
Nebraska Service Center

Press Office
U.S. Department of Homeland Security



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

April 25, 2006

Fact Sheet

Immigration Security Checks—How and Why the Process Works

Background

All applicants for a U.S. immigration benefit are subject to criminal and national security background checks to ensure they are eligible for that benefit. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), the Federal agency that oversees immigration benefits, performs checks on every applicant, regardless of ethnicity, national origin or religion.

Since 2002, USCIS has increased the number and scope of relevant background checks, processing millions of security checks without incident. However, in some cases, USCIS customers and immigrant advocates have expressed frustration over delays in processing applications, noting that individual customers have waited a year or longer for the completion of their adjudication pending the outcome of security checks. While the percentage of applicants who find their cases delayed by pending background checks is relatively small, USCIS recognizes that for those affected individuals, the additional delay and uncertainty can cause great anxiety. Although USCIS cannot guarantee the prompt resolution of every case, we can assure the public that applicants are not singled out based on race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin.

USCIS strives to balance the need for timely, fair and accurate service with the need to ensure a high level of integrity in the decision-making process. This fact sheet outlines the framework of the immigration security check process, explaining its necessity, as well as factors contributing to delays in resolving pending cases.

Why USCIS Conducts Security Checks

USCIS conducts security checks for all cases involving a petition or application for an immigration service or benefit. This is done both to enhance national security and ensure the integrity of the immigration process. USCIS is responsible for ensuring that our immigration system is not used as a vehicle to harm our nation or its citizens by screening out people who seek immigration benefits improperly or fraudulently. These security checks have yielded information about applicants involved in violent crimes, sex crimes, crimes against children, drug trafficking and individuals with known links to terrorism. These investigations require time, resources, and patience and USCIS recognizes that the process is slower for some customers than they would like. Because of that, USCIS is working closely with the FBI and other agencies to speed the background check process. However, USCIS will never grant an immigration service or benefit before the required security checks are completed regardless of how long those checks take.

Immigration Security Checks—How and Why the Process Works

How Immigration Security Checks Work

To ensure that immigration benefits are given only to eligible applicants, USCIS adopted background security check procedures that address a wide range of possible risk factors. Different kinds of applications undergo different levels of scrutiny. USCIS normally uses the following three background check mechanisms but maintains the authority to conduct other background investigations as necessary:

- **The Interagency Border Inspection System (IBIS) Name Check**— IBIS is a multiagency effort with a central system that combines information from multiple agencies, databases and system interfaces to compile data relating to national security risks, public safety issues and other law enforcement concerns. USCIS can quickly check information from these multiple government agencies to determine if the information in the system affects the adjudication of the case. Results of an IBIS check are usually available immediately. In some cases, information found during an IBIS check will require further investigation. The IBIS check is not deemed completed until all eligibility issues arising from the initial system response are resolved.
- **FBI Fingerprint Check**—FBI fingerprint checks are conducted for many applications. The FBI fingerprint check provides information relating to criminal background within the United States. Generally, the FBI forwards responses to USCIS within 24-48 hours. If there is a record match, the FBI forwards an electronic copy of the criminal history (RAP sheet) to USCIS. At that point, a USCIS adjudicator reviews the information to determine what effect it may have on eligibility for the benefit. Although the vast majority of inquiries yield no record or match, about 10 percent do uncover criminal history (including immigration violations). In cases involving arrests or charges without disposition, USCIS requires the applicant to provide court certified evidence of the disposition. Customers with prior arrests should provide complete information and certified disposition records at the time of filing to avoid adjudication delays or denial resulting from misrepresentation about criminal history. Even expunged or vacated convictions must be reported for immigration purposes.
- **FBI Name Checks**—FBI name checks are also required for many applications. The FBI name check is totally different from the FBI fingerprint check. The records maintained in the FBI name check process consist of administrative, applicant, criminal, personnel and other files compiled by law enforcement. Initial responses to this check generally take about two weeks. In about 80 percent of the cases, no match is found. Of the remaining 20 percent, most are resolved within six months. Less than one percent of cases subject to an FBI name check remain pending longer than six months. Some of these cases involve complex, highly sensitive information and cannot be resolved quickly. Even after FBI has provided an initial response to USCIS concerning a match, the name check is not complete until full information is obtained and eligibility issues arising from it are resolved.

For most applicants, the process outlined above allows USCIS to quickly determine if there are criminal or security related issues in the applicant's background that affect eligibility for immigration benefits. Most cases proceed forward without incident. However, due to both the sheer volume of security checks USCIS conducts, and the need to ensure that each applicant is thoroughly screened, some delays on individual applications are inevitable. Background checks may still be considered pending when either the FBI or relevant agency has not provided the final response to the background check or when the FBI or agency has provided a response, but the response requires further investigation or review by the agency or USCIS. Resolving pending cases is time-consuming and labor-intensive; some cases legitimately take months or even

Immigration Security Checks—How and Why the Process Works

several years to resolve. Every USCIS District Office performs regular reviews of the pending caseload to determine when cases have cleared and are ready to be decided. USCIS does not share information about the records match or the nature or status of any investigation with applicants or their representatives.

EXHIBIT B

Office of Communications
U.S. Department of Homeland Security



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

February 20, 2007

USCIS Update

USCIS CLARIFIES CRITERIA TO EXPEDITE FBI NAME CHECK

Federal Litigation Removed as Sole Basis to Expedite Check

WASHINGTON – U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is no longer routinely requesting the FBI to expedite a name check when the only reason for the request is that a mandamus (or other federal court petition) is filed in the case.

USCIS may continue to request an expedited FBI name check if the case meets one of the other approved criteria, including:

1. Military deployment,
2. Age-out cases not covered under the *Child Status Protection Act*, and applications affected by sunset provisions such as diversity visas,
3. Significant and compelling reasons, such as critical medical conditions, and
4. Loss of social security benefits or other subsistence at the discretion of the USCIS District Director.

The FBI name check is an invaluable part of the security screening process, ensuring that our immigration system is not used as a vehicle to harm our nation or its citizens. USCIS also requests an FBI name check to screen out people who seek immigration benefits improperly or fraudulently and ensure that only eligible applicants receive benefits.

Information about the FBI name check is available on the USCIS website at <http://www.uscis.gov> or by calling the USCIS National Customer Service Center toll free at 1-800-375-5283.

–USCIS –

On March 1, 2003, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services became one of three legacy INS components to join the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. USCIS is charged with fundamentally transforming and improving the delivery of immigration and citizenship services, while enhancing our nation's security.

EXHIBIT C

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Joaquin A. Rodriguez Torres
Cornelia M. Stube

Plaintiffs,

v.

Alberto Gonzales, Attorney General of the
United States,
et al.,

Defendants.

Case No: 3:07-CV-03345-TEH

DECLARATION OF MICHAEL A. CANNON

Michael A. Cannon, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declares the following:

(1) I am currently the Section Chief of the National Name Check Program Section ("NNCPS") at the Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") in Washington, D.C. I have held that position since March 7, 2005.

(2) In my current capacity as Section Chief, I supervise the National Name Check Units. The statements contained in this declaration are based upon my personal knowledge, upon information provided to me in my official capacity, and upon conclusions and determinations reached and made in accordance therewith.

(3) Due to the nature of my official duties, I am familiar with the procedures followed by the FBI in responding to requests for information from its files pursuant to the policy and the procedures of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS").

Specifically, I am aware of the name check request for Joaquin A. Rodriguez Torres and Cornelia M. Steube, the plaintiffs in this civil action.

NATIONAL NAME CHECK PROGRAM

(4) The National Name Check Program ("Program") has the mission of disseminating information from the FBI's Central Records System in response to requests submitted by federal agencies, congressional committees, the federal judiciary, friendly foreign police and intelligence agencies, and state and local criminal justice agencies. The Central Records System ("CRS") contains the FBI's administrative, personnel, and investigative files. The Program has its genesis in Executive Order No. 10450, issued during the Eisenhower Administration. That executive order addresses personnel security issues and mandates National Agency Checks as part of the pre-employment vetting and background investigation process for prospective Government employees. The FBI performs the primary National Agency Check conducted on all United States Government employees. From this modest beginning, the Program has grown exponentially, with more and more customers seeking background information from FBI files on individuals before bestowing a privilege, such as Government employment or an appointment, a security clearance, attendance at a White House function, a "green card" or naturalization, admission to the bar, or a visa. More than 70 federal, state, and local agencies regularly request FBI name searches. In addition to serving our regular Government customers, the FBI conducts numerous name searches in direct support of the FBI's counterintelligence, counterterrorism, and homeland security efforts.

EXPLANATION OF THE CENTRAL RECORDS SYSTEM

(5) The FBI's CRS enables the FBI to maintain all information which it has acquired in the course of fulfilling mandated law enforcement responsibilities. The records maintained in the CRS consist of administrative, applicant, criminal, personnel, and other files compiled for law enforcement purposes. This system consists of a numerical sequence of files broken down according to subject matter. The subject matter of a file may relate to an individual, organization, company, publication, activity, or foreign intelligence matter. Certain records in the system are maintained at FBI Headquarters. Records which are pertinent to specific FBI Field Offices are mostly maintained at those Field Offices.

(6) FBI Headquarters and each Field Division can access the CRS through the FBI's General Indices. The General Indices are arranged in alphabetical order and consist of indices on various subjects, including the names of individuals and organizations. Only the information considered pertinent, relevant, or essential for future retrieval is indexed.

(7) Communications directed to FBI Headquarters from various Field Offices and Legal Attaches are filed in the pertinent case files and indexed to the names of individuals, groups, or organizations which are listed in the case captions or titles as subjects, suspects, or victims. Searches made in the index to locate records concerning particular subjects are made by searching the name of the subject requested in the index.

(8) The entries in the General Indices fall into two categories:

- (a) "main" entries — entries that carry the name corresponding with the subject of a file contained in the CRS.
- (b) "reference" entries — entries (sometimes called "cross-references") that generally only mention or reference an

individual, organization, etc., that is contained in a document located in another "main" file.

(9) In 1995, the FBI implemented the Automated Case Support ("ACS") system for its Headquarters, Field Offices, and Legal Attaches. More than 105 million records were converted from automated systems previously utilized by the FBI. The ACS system consists of the following three automated applications that support case management functions for all investigative and administrative cases:

- (a) **Investigative Case Management:** This application provides the ability to open, assign, and close investigative and administrative cases as well as to set, assign, and track leads. A case is opened by the Office of Origin, which sets leads for itself and other field offices, as needed. The offices that receive the leads are referred to as Lead Offices. When a case is opened, it is assigned a Universal Case File Number, which is utilized by FBI Headquarters and all offices conducting or assisting in the investigation. Using fictitious file number "111-HQ-12345" as an example, an explanation of the Universal Case File Number is as follows: "111" indicates the classification for that specific type of investigation; "HQ" is the abbreviated form used for the Office of Origin of the investigation (in this case, FBI Headquarters); and "12345" indicates the individual case file number for that particular investigation.
- (b) **Electronic Case File:** This application serves as the central electronic repository for the FBI's official text-based documents. It supports the universal serial concept, where only the creator of a document serializes it into a file, providing single source entry of serials into the computerized system. All serials originated by the Office of Origin are maintained in the Office of Origin's case file.
- (c) **Universal Index:** This application, sometimes referred to as "UNI", continues the universal concepts of the ACS system by providing a complete subject/case index to all investigative and administrative cases. Only the Office of Origin is required to index. However, the Lead Offices

may index additional information as needed. The Universal Index, which consists of an index of approximately 99.2 million records, functions to index names to cases, and to search names and cases for use in the FBI investigative and administrative cases. Names of individuals or entities are recorded with identifying information such as the date or place of birth, race, sex, locality, social security number, address, or date of event.

(10) The decision to index names other than subjects, suspects, and victims is a discretionary decision made by the investigative FBI Special Agent, the supervisor in the field division conducting the investigation, and the supervising FBI Special Agent at FBI Headquarters. The FBI does not index every name in its files, but indexes only that information considered pertinent, relevant, or essential for future retrieval. Without a "key" (index) to this mass information, information essential to ongoing investigations could not be readily retrieved. The FBI files would thus be merely archival in nature and could not be effectively used to serve one of the mandated missions of the FBI, to investigate violations of federal criminal statutes. Therefore, the General Indices to the CRS files are the means by which the FBI can determine what retrievable information, if any, the FBI may have in its CRS files on a particular subject matter.

(11) When the FBI searches a person's name, the name is electronically checked against the FBI's Universal Index. The searches seek all instances of the individual's name, social security number, and dates close to his or her date of birth, whether a main file or reference. As previously stated, any "main" file name would be that of an individual who is, himself or herself, the subject of an FBI investigation, whereas any "reference" would be an individual whose name appears as part of an FBI investigation. For example, "references"

include associates, witnesses, or conspirators. Additionally, there may be a myriad of other reasons to explain why an FBI Special Agent conducting an investigation believed it important to include a particular name in the FBI's index for later recovery. The names are searched in a multitude of combinations, switching the order of first, last, and middle names, as well as combinations with only the first and last names, first and middle names, and so on. The Program application searches names phonetically against the Universal Index records and retrieves similar spelling variations (which is especially important considering that many names in our indices have been transliterated from a language other than English).

(12) If there is a match with a name in a FBI record, it is designated as a "Hit," meaning that the system has stopped on a possible match with the name being checked. If a search comes up with a match to a name and either a close date of birth or social security number, it is designated an "Ident."

RESOLUTION RATE

(13) There are four stages involved in the completion of an individual name check: batch processing, name searching, file review, and dissemination. The first stage in the process, batch processing, involves the transfer of the name check requests from USCIS to the NNCPS on magnetic tapes. Each tape can hold up to 10,000 names. (Some requests are transmitted via facsimile or verbally via telephone.) The tapes are uploaded into an FBI system and the names are electronically checked against the FBI's Universal Index (UNI). Historically, during the batch processing phase, approximately 68 percent of the name checks submitted by USCIS are returned to USCIS as having "No Record" within 48-72 hours. A "No Record" indicates that the FBI's Universal Index database contains no identifiable information regarding a

particular individual. Duplicate submissions (i.e., identically spelled names with identical dates of birth and other identical information submitted while the original submission is still pending) are not checked, and the duplicate findings are returned to USCIS within 48-72 hours.

(14) The second stage in the process is name searching. For the name check requests that are still pending after the initial electronic check, additional review is required. An FBI employee in the NNCPS physically enters the applicant's name into the computer database searching different fields and information. A secondary manual name search completed typically within 30-60 days historically identifies an additional 22 percent of the USCIS requests as having "No Record," for a 90 percent overall "No Record" response rate. The results of this 22 percent also are returned to USCIS.

(15) The third and fourth stages in the process are file review and dissemination. The remaining 10 percent are identified as possibly being the subject of an FBI record. At that point, the FBI record must be retrieved and reviewed. If the record was electronically uploaded into the FBI's ACS electronic record-keeping system, it can be reviewed quickly. If not, however, the relevant information must be retrieved from an existing paper record. Review of this information will determine whether the information is identified with the request. If the information is not identified with the request, the request is closed as a "No Record" and USCIS is so notified.

(16) Additional searches against the FBI's Universal Index, additional manual name searches, and/or additional file review of a name check request, depending on the length of time a name check request is pending in the processing queue, may occur periodically during the name check process to ensure that stale information is updated.

(17) Once a record is retrieved, the FBI reviews the file for possible derogatory information. Less than one percent of USCIS's requests are identified with a file containing possible derogatory information. If appropriate, the FBI forwards a summary of the derogatory information to USCIS.

(18) At each stage of processing, the NNCPS generally follows a first-in, first-served protocol. This protocol reflects that all applicants are equally deserving and ensures that all applicants are treated fairly. However, if an applicant's name check requires a review of numerous FBI records and files, even though that person came in first, the name check may require additional time until all responsive records are located and reviewed. The general exception to the first-in, first-served policy exists when USCIS directs that a name check be handled on an "expedited" basis. USCIS determines which name checks are to be expedited based on criteria it determines. Once designated as an "expedite," that name check proceeds to the front of the queue along with other prioritized name check requests, in front of the others waiting to be processed.

GROWTH OF THE NAME CHECK PROGRAM

(19) Prior to September 11, 2001, the FBI processed approximately 2.5 million name check requests per year. As a result of the FBI's post-9/11 counterterrorism efforts, the number of FBI name checks has grown. For fiscal year 2006, the FBI processed in excess of 3.4 million name checks.

(20) A significant portion of the incoming name checks submitted over the past few years has been submitted by USCIS. In fiscal year 2003, 64% (approximately 3,929,000) of the total incoming name checks were submitted by USCIS; in fiscal year 2004, 46% (~1,727,000)

of the total incoming name checks were submitted by USCIS; in fiscal year 2005, 45% (~1,512,000) of the total incoming name checks were submitted by USCIS; and in fiscal year 2006, 45% (~1,633,000) of the total incoming name checks were submitted by USCIS.

USCIS NAME CHECK REQUESTS

(21) In November 2002, heightened national security concerns prompted a review of the former Immigration and Naturalization Service's ("INS's") procedures for investigating the backgrounds of individuals seeking immigration benefits. It was determined that deeper, more detailed clearance procedures were required to protect the people and the interests of the United States effectively. One of the procedures identified was the FBI's name check clearance. Before November 2002, only those "main" files that could be positively identified with an individual were considered responsive to the immigration authorities name check requests. However, because that approach ran a risk of missing a match to a possible derogatory record, the FBI altered its search criteria to include "reference" files as well. From a processing standpoint, this meant the FBI was required to review many more files in response to each individual background check request.

(22) In December of 2002 and January of 2003, the former INS resubmitted 2.7 million name check requests to the FBI for background investigations of all individuals with then-pending applications for immigrations benefits for which the Immigration and Nationality Act required background investigations. Those 2.7 million requests were in addition to the regular submissions by the former INS. Currently, the FBI has returned an initial response to all 2.7 million resubmitted requests. Moreover, although many of the FBI's initial responses to those resubmitted requests indicated that the FBI had no information relating to the specific

individual who was the subject of the request; approximately 16 percent – or over 440,000 – resubmitted requests indicated that the FBI may have information relating to the subject of the inquiry. The FBI is still in the process of resolving those 440,000 requests. Currently, less than 6,300 of those resubmitted requests remain pending.

(23) The FBI's processing of the more than 440,000 residuals has delayed the processing of regular submissions from USCIS. A dedicated team within NNCPS has been assigned to handle only these re-submitted name check requests. To the extent that the team members are working on only these applications, they are unavailable to process the normal submissions which are generally completed on a first-in, first-out basis, unless otherwise directed by USCIS.

(24) There are numerous factors that have contributed to delays in the processing of name check requests. One is the volume of incoming name checks – the total volume of incoming name check requests combined with pending name check requests has historically outpaced the NNCPS's available resources to process this volume. As it concerns submissions by USCIS, for Fiscal Year 2006, USCIS submitted approximately 1,633,000 name check requests, of which approximately 718,000 represented naturalization-related name checks and approximately 658,000 represented adjustment of status-related name checks. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2006, the NNCPS had over 364,600 pending USCIS name check requests, of which over 157,300 represented naturalization-related name checks and over 157,800 represented adjustment of status-related name checks.

(25) The number of "hits" on a name when it is reviewed may further contribute to a delay in processing a name check request. A "hit" is a possible match with a

name in an FBI record. The number of times the name appears in FBI records correlates to the number of records which require review.

(26) The processing of common names also contributes to a delay in processing a name check request. The names associated with a name check request are searched in a multitude of combinations, switching the order of first, last, and middle names, as well as combinations with just the first and last, first and middle, and so on. Without detailed information in both the file and agency submission, it is difficult to determine whether or not a person with a common name is the same person mentioned in FBI records. Common names can often have more than 200 hits on FBI records.

(27) The accessibility of the FBI record needed for review also contributes to a delay in processing a name check request. If the date of the record predates October 1995, the paper record has to be located, retrieved, and reviewed; if the date of the record is later than October 1995, the record text may or may not be available electronically depending on the type of record and whether it has been uploaded electronically. A paper record could be at one of over 265 possible locations across the country. Requests often involve coordinating the retrieval and review of files from the various 56 different FBI field offices. One person's name check may involve locating and reviewing numerous files, all at different physical locations. Each request must be communicated internally from the NNCPs to the field, and handled according to the current priorities of the particular field office. Since it is a paper based process, it is a process subject to misplaced or misfiled files. The process is time consuming and labor intensive.

(28) Another contributing factor which was briefly mentioned earlier in this declaration is the expedited request. Processing an expedited case means that an employee is not available to work on a normal name check request.

THE NATIONAL NAME CHECK PROGRAM IS ADDRESSING THE FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO DELAYS IN PROCESSING A NAME CHECK

(29) The FBI is seeking a number of improvements to its process. Over the short-term:

(30) NNCPS is continuing to develop the Name Check Dissemination Database ("NCDD"), an electronic repository for name check results, to eliminate manual and duplicate preparation of reports to other Agencies, and provide avenues for future automation of the name check process.

(31) NNCPS is partnering with other Agencies to provide contractors and personnel to process name checks.

(32) The FBI is in the process of hiring additional employees to fill current vacancies and has procured an employee development program to streamline the training of new employees, thereby significantly decreasing the amount of time needed before a new employee can begin to significantly impact the NNCPS workload. These efforts have led to the development of a name check employee training manual.

(33) NNCPS, through the Records Management Division's Records Automation Section, is scanning the paper files required for review in order to provide machine readable documents for the Dissemination Database. It is also building an Electronic Records System that allows for future automation of the name check process.

(34) NNCPS is working with customers to streamline incoming product and to automate exchange of information.

(35) As a mid-term improvement, NNCPS is exploring technology updates to the name check process. Specifically, the FBI procured textual analysis software in order to investigate ways to further automate the name check process. The goal is to incorporate analytical software applications that reduce the time spent to verify the identity of the individual and, once verified, assists in the adjudication analysis. This type of automation should decrease the time required to process a name check, thereby increasing production. The FBI is building a proof of concept system for eventual integration into the FBI's core databases.

(36) As a long-term improvement, the FBI is developing a Central Records Complex that will create a central repository of records. Currently, paper files/information must be retrieved from over 265 locations throughout the FBI. The Central Records Complex will address this issue, creating a central repository—scanning of documents, and expediting access to information contained in billions of documents that are currently manually accessed in locations around the United States and world. In addition, the essential long term improvement for FBI Name Checks is to adjust the fee schedule to reflect the actual cost of providing name check services. Once in place, the FBI will be able to scale resources proportionally with workload demands—pending name checks will pay for themselves. At this time fees do not cover the basic costs of providing the service. Therefore, the FBI cannot adequately apply resources to processing name checks without pulling critically needed personnel and funding from other programs. The FBI procured services to conduct a study to determine an appropriate fee structure. This study is in its final phase.

(37) For the reasons stated earlier, the FBI cannot provide a specific or general time frame for completing any particular name check submitted by USCIS. The processing of name checks, including those which are expedited, depends upon a number of factors, including where in the processing queue the name check lies; the workload of the analyst processing the name check; the volume of priority checks the analyst must process for, among others, military call-ups, medical emergencies, "age-outs," or immigration "lottery" winners; the number of "Hits," (i.e., possible matches) that must be retrieved, reviewed and resolved; the number of records from various Field Offices that must be retrieved, reviewed and resolved; and, more generally, the staff and resources available to conduct the checks. Unfortunately, the proprietary software NNCPs utilizes to process name checks does not report where in the processing queue a particular name check request may lie vis-à-vis other name checks. Additionally, until review of each case is undertaken no estimate for the time required to complete it can even be attempted, no estimate can be made as to when the plaintiffs' cases will be reached by NNCPs staff, nor can any reliable estimate be made as to how long it will take to complete the review once it has begun. While the FBI is sensitive to the impact of the delays in processing name check requests, the consequence of the FBI's mission on homeland security requires that its name check process be primarily focused on providing accurate and thorough results. When the name check is completed, the FBI provides the results to USCIS as quickly as possible.

(38) It is important to note that the FBI does not adjudicate applications for benefits under the Immigration and Nationality Act. If appropriate, the FBI generally provides a summary of available information to USCIS for its adjudication process.


PLAINTIFF'S NAME CHECK REQUEST

(39) The name check request for plaintiff Joaquin A. Rodriguez Torres was received by the FBI from USCIS on or about June 29, 2004 and has not been completed. The FBI is performing its check in response to USCIS's request in accordance with the procedures outlined above. The results of the name check will be forwarded to USCIS in Washington, D.C., in due course, in accordance with the FBI's normal protocol.

(40) The name check request for plaintiff Cornelia M. Steube was received by the FBI from USCIS on or about June 29, 2004 and was completed on November 17, 2004. The FBI performed its check in response to USCIS's request in accordance with the procedures outlined above. The results of the name check were forwarded to USCIS in Washington, D.C., in due course, in accordance with the FBI's normal protocol.

(41) Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Executed this 25th day of August 2007.


MICHAEL A. CANNON
Section Chief
National Name Check Program Section
Records Management Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.